

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-4f.

J. V. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN N. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the County of Franklin, near the Court of Appeals, opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE,
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main Street, St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.
All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Beer and Ale.
I AM THE AGENT OF **WOLF & WALKER,**
The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.
L. TOBIN.
Frankfort, March 30, 1864-1m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAM'L GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-4f.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.
For the District of Kentucky.
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.
SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:
Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.
SECRETARY & OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Saeed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winces Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.
LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.
PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.
PUBLIC LIBRARIAN.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.
LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.
COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvidere J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James F. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Smith, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Solting, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.
7th Dist.—Henry Piffle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.
COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Caspeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 21st.
S. BLACK.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main Street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORDED BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,
To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,
And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.
JOHN HALY.
Frankfort, March 23, 1864-4f.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER.
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding only as essential to speediness, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a day, that have not hitherto been revealed from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the publication of the first number on Monday, April 15th, 1864.

DR. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS.
The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.
NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CEDRON, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,
and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.
A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.
A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS
one trial, and you will never use any others.
It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;
In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;
And in FEVER AND AGUE;
It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.
A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.
By Druggists and Grocers generally.
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. Page homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.
JOHN WALCOTT,
GEORGE E. WALCOTT,
Franklin county, March 22, 1864-w4m1m.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, p'l's, } In Equity.
vs. }
L. L. Sullivan's Assignee, &c., def'ts. }
BY order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned, 1. To cause the Assignee to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.
2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.
3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

Master Commissioner's Notice.
GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Comm'r Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, for Plaintiffs.]
[Harlan & Harlan, for Defendants.]
April 22, 1864-4f-31.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
Francis Brewer's adm'r, p'l's, } In Equity.
vs. }
Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., def'ts. }
BY order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report the value of the estate; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.
Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me, in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 25, 1864-4f.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
J. Harlan's adm'r, p'l's, } In Equity.
vs. }
J. Harlan's heirs and others, def'ts. }
THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned—
1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.
2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.
3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.
4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.
Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file with me my properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 25, 1864-4f.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at the stations where flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook Streets.
S. M. GILL, Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:25 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

ABOVE
Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 5:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Train.
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
A. H. RANSOM,
Nov. 30, 1863-4f. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]
AN ACT for a charter of Masonic Hall Association, in Washington city, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That B. B. French, of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America; Robert McMurdy, of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; George C. Whiting, of the Grand Consistory; E. L. Stevens, of Orlins Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; J. D. Gilman, of Washington Commandery, No. 1; W. P. Partello, of Columbia Commandery; W. M. Smith, of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 15; W. G. Parkhurst, of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16; James Steele, of Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20; C. F. Stansbury, of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; Joseph Nairn, of Federal Lodge, No. 1; N. Acker, of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7; K. Kloman, of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9; J. M. Burton, of Hiram Lodge, No. 10; T. J. Fisher, of Saint John's Lodge, No. 11; L. Gassenheimer, of National Lodge, No. 12; J. Van Riwick, of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14; J. C. McGuire, of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15; F. L. Harvey, of Dawson Lodge, No. 16; J. W. D. Gray, of Harmony Lodge, No. 17; J. M. Hanson, of Asia Lodge, No. 18; N. D. Lerner, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, of the District of Columbia, and their successors to be appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, representing the several masonic bodies before named, be, and they are hereby, incorporated, and shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, and by that name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal, and the same change, dissolve, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the bodies they represent, for the promotion of the principles of the said corporation, and the benevolent purposes of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent. Provided, That the said corporation shall take and hold no more land than is necessary for a site on which to erect a Masonic Hall, suitable and convenient for the transaction of the business of the association and the promotion of the principles and purposes aforesaid. But this provision shall not prevent the said corporation from contracting suitable rooms and offices in connexion with the said hall, to rent, and renting the same, and receiving rent therefor, to be applied to the promotion of the principles and purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of twenty dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, transferable in such manner as the constitution and by-laws of said corporation may direct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act the corporations named in the first section or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of the said corporation to be opened and kept open in such place and for a period to be fixed by the corporation, and a majority of them, public notice of which may be given by advertisement or otherwise as said corporations or a majority of them may determine; and subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the corporation shall be held to be stockholders. Provided, That every subscriber shall pay, at the time of subscribing, such percentage of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer elected or appointed by the corporations, or a majority of them, as may be required by said corporations or a majority of them, or his subscription shall be null and void. And when the books of subscription to the capital stock of said corporation shall be closed, the corporations named in the first section, or a majority of them, and in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within twenty days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to meet within ten days thereafter, for the choice of directors, of which public notice shall be given for three days in two public newspapers published daily in Washington city, or by written personal notice served on each stockholder, by the secretary or clerk of said corporation. And in all meetings of the stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the government and direction of the affairs of the corporations shall be invested in a board of directors, five in number, to be elected by the stockholders, at the first meeting of December in each year from among the corporations named in the first section of this act, and their successors, elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the masonic bodies they represent, who shall hold their office for one year and until others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation, and shall elect a secretary from among their own number, or from the corporations aforesaid, who shall also be secretary of the corporation, and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said corporation, in such sum as the said corporations may require, for the faithful discharge of his trust. A majority of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and in case of a vacancy in the office of president, secretary, or treasurer, the directors may elect a successor, or, otherwise, of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remaining directors from among the corporations named in the first section of this act, or their successors duly elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter declared by the masonic bodies they represent.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem necessary and proper for the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, or effects of the corporation, not contrary to the charter or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of Washington city, and shall have power to alter or amend the same as the interests of the corporation, in their opinion, may require. And the said directors shall have power to register and pay interest upon the certificates of stock held by the stockholders, or to the dividends that may accrue, and shall have power to provide for the redemption of the stock held by individuals, upon fair and equitable terms.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the masonic body or organization, named in the first section of this act, shall be entitled, during the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and annually thereafter, to meet and select, by ballot, one of its members as a successor to the person then, or last, representing it as member of this corporation, whose annual term expires next thereafter, or which may have expired next before that time, so that said corporation shall forever consist of one corporation from each of the said masonic bodies, named in the first section of this act. Provided, however, That should any of the said masonic bodies, named in the first section of this act, surrender or forfeit its masonic charter or warrant, or from any cause cease to be recognized by the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, it shall not thereafter be entitled to any

representation in said corporation, nor shall the continued corporate existence and rights of this association be in anywise affected thereby, so long as there remain five corporations qualified to act as such.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any masonic lodge, chapter, council, commandery, or consistory now in existence or may hereafter be instituted in the District of Columbia, may, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the corporations named in the first section, or their successors, be admitted to a representation in said corporation upon an equal footing with the several masonic bodies named in the first section of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States of America.

Approved April 23, 1864.
[PUBLIC—No. 65.]
AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register to the steam vessel John Martin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue a register to the steam vessel John Martin.

Approved April 23, 1864.
Silver Beach Nursery,
CARROLLTON, KY.
FRUIT TREES!! FRUIT TREES!!!
I HAVE a large collection of
APPLES,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
DWARF PEAR TREES, &c.,
Which I wish to sell, and close out the business. Send for catalogue.
D. O. REEDER,
Proprietor.
March 22, 1864-4f.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. O.
May 3, 1864-1m-1635.

NOTICE.
COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864.
WAS COMMITTED TO ME, as Jailor of Kentucky county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in patterned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.
Jailor Kentucky county, Ky.
April 4, 1864-w4m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. O.
May 3, 1864-1m-1635.

Warning to Trespassers.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of main Elkhorn, in Franklin county. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.
F. T. HAYDON,
J. J. LONG,
JOSEPH LONG,
Guardian for B. N. Long.
Franklin co., March 14, 1864-w4f.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.
The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. O.
May 3, 1864-1m-1635.

NOTICE.
FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:
John M. Harlan, guardian, &c., }
vs. }
Mary P. Graham, &c. }
THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are first notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Operations of the Fleet on Red River.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP CRICKET,
OFF GRAND ECORE, LA., April 14, 1864.

SIR—I had the honor of reporting to you the movements of the squadron as far as Alexandria, and the intentions of Gen. Banks to move on to Shreveport. He deemed the co-operation of the gunboats so essential to success, that I had to run some risks, and made unusual exertions to get them over the falls. The army started on the appointed day, and I pushed up the gunboats to cover them (if there should be need) as fast as they got over the falls. The vessels arrived at Grand Ecore without accident, and had good water, the river apparently about to reach its usual stage at this season.

The Cricket, Eastport, Mound City, Chillicothe, Carondelet, Pittsburgh, Ozark, Neosho, Osage, Lexington, Fort Hindman and Louisville, were the vessels sent up and a fleet of thirty transports followed them.

Grand Ecore was occupied by our forces without opposition, the works having been deserted. Lieut. Commander Phelps captured one thirty-two pounder on the river below Grand Ecore, which he destroyed, making twenty-two guns captured from the enemy since we entered the river. The army had arrived at Natchitoches, near Grand Ecore, when I got up here, and were preparing for an immediate march. As the river was rising very slowly, I would not risk the larger vessels by taking them higher up, but started, on the 7th of April, for Shreveport, with the Cricket, Fort Hindman, Lexington, Osage, Neosho and Chillicothe, with the hope of getting the rest of the vessels along when the usual rise came. Twenty transports were sent along, filled with army stores, and with a portion of General A. J. Smith's division on board. It was intended that the fleet should reach Springfield Landing on the third day, and then communicate with the army, a portion of which expected to be at Springfield at that time.

I found the difficulties of navigation very great, but we reached the point specified within an hour of the time appointed. At this point we were brought to a stop; the enemy had sunk a very large steamer, the New Falls City, right across the river, her ends resting on each bank, and her hull broken in the middle, resting on the bottom. This was a serious obstruction; but I went to work to remove it. Before I commenced operations, however, a courier came in from General Banks, bringing the unpleasant and most unexpected news, "Our army has met with a reverse," and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some sixty miles in our rear. Orders also came to General A. J. Smith, to return to Grand Ecore with the transports and the troops that he had with him. Here was an end to our expedition at present, and we reluctantly turned back, after having nearly reached the object we were aiming at.

The information we received was of a very unsatisfactory kind, and we did not know really what was the exact state of affairs, no letter having been sent by post courier.

It would be very difficult to describe the return passage of the fleet through this narrow and snaggy river. As long as our army could advance triumphantly it was not so bad; but we had every reason to suppose that our retreat would be interrupted in every way, and at every point, by the enemy's land forces, and we were not disappointed.

We commenced on our way from the high banks, from a place called Onashatta, and kept up a fire of musketry whenever an opportunity was offered them. By a proper distribution of the gunboats I had no trouble in driving them away, though from the high banks they could fire on our decks almost with impunity. As we proceeded down the river they increased in numbers, and as we only made thirty miles a day, they could come from point to point and be ready to meet us on our arrival. On the left bank of the river a man by the name of Harrison with nineteen hundred cavalry and four or five pieces of artillery, was appointed to follow us down and annoy us. It was very fortunate for us that this person and his command were lately severely handled by a gunboat (a few weeks ago), which made them careful about coming within range.

On the evening of the 12th instant we were attacked from the right bank of the river by a detachment of men of quite another character. They were a part of the army which two or three days previous had gained success over our army, and flushed with victory or under the excitement of liquor they appeared suddenly upon the right bank, and fearlessly opened fire on the Osage, Lieutenant Commander F. O. Selfridge (iron clad), she being held aground at the time, with a transport (the Blackhawk) alongside of her, towing her off. The rebels opened with two thousand muskets, and soon drove every one out of the Blackhawk to the safe casemates of the monitor. Lieutenant Bahe had just come from his vessel (the Lexington) and fortunately was enabled to pull up to her again, keeping close under the bank, while the Osage opened a destructive fire on the rebels, driving them back, who maddened by liquor and led on by their officers, were vainly attempting to capture an iron vessel.

I am told that their hoistings and actions baffled description; force after force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the bank, where they confronted the guns of the iron vessels, only to be mowed down by grape-shot and canister. In the meantime Lieutenant Bahe had reached his vessel, and widening the distance between him and the Osage, he opened a cross-fire on the infuriated rebels, who fought with such desperation and courage against certain destruction that it could only be accounted for in one way. Our opinions were verified on inspection of some of the slain, the men actually smelling of Louisiana rum. This affair lasted nearly two hours before the rebels fled. They brought up two pieces of artillery, one of which was quickly knocked over by the Lexington's guns; the other they managed to carry off. The cross fire of the Lexington finally decided this curious affair of a fight between infantry and gunboats. The rebels were mowed down by her canister, and finally retreated in as quick haste as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with dead and wounded, muskets and knapsacks. A dying rebel informed our men that Gen. Green had his head blown off, which I do not vouch for as true, if true it is a serious loss to the rebels. Night coming on, we had no means of ascertaining the damage done to the rebels. We were troubled no more from the right bank of the river, and a party of five thousand men, who were marching to cut us off, were persuaded to change their minds after hearing of the unfortunate termination of the first expedition. That same night I ordered the transports to proceed, and, having placed the gunboats at a point where the rebels had a battery, all the transports were passed safely, the rebels not firing a shot in return

to the many that was bursting over the hills. The next morning, (the 13th inst.) I followed down myself, and finding at Canette, six miles from Grand Ecore by land, that they had got aground, and would be some time getting through, I proceeded down in this vessel to Grand Ecore, and got General Banks to send up troops enough to keep the guerrillas away from the river. We were fired on, as usual, after we started down; but when I had the troops sent up, the transports came along without any trouble. This has been an expedition where a great deal of labor has been expended, a great deal of individual bravery shown, and on such occasions the Commander-in-Chief is apt to find out the metal of which his officers are made, and on future occasions it will enable him to select those who will not likely fail in the time of need. To Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding Osage, and Lieutenant George M. Bahe, commanding Lexington, I am particularly indebted for the gallant manner in which they defended their vessels and for their management during the expedition, always anticipating and intelligently carrying out my wishes and orders. I found the fleet at Grand Ecore somewhat in an unpleasant situation, two of them being above the bar, and not likely to get away again this season, unless there is a rise of a foot. I could not provide against this, when over a hundred miles up the river. If nature does not change her laws, there will, no doubt be a rise of water; but there was one year (1846) when there was no rise in the Red river—and it may happen again. The rebels are cutting off the supply, by diverting different sources of water into other channels, all of which would have been stopped had our army arrived as far as Shreveport. I have done my best (and so have the officers and men under my command) to make the expedition a success throughout, and do not know that we have failed in any thing we have undertaken.

Had we not heard of the retreat of the army I should have gone on to the end. A wise Providence, which rules and directs all things, has thought proper to stay our progress and throw impediments in the way for some good reason.

We have nothing left but to try it again, and hold on to this country with all the force we can raise. It is just as valuable to us, and important to the cause as any other portion of the Union. Those who have interests here and are faithful to the Government, have a right to expect our protection; and when this part of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi, without firing a gun.

There is a class of men who have during this war shown a great deal of bravery and patriotism, and who have seldom met with any notice from those whose duty it is to report such matters. I speak of the pilots on the Western waters. Without any hope of future reward through fame or in a pecuniary way, they enter into the business of piloting the transports through danger that would make a faint hearted man quail. Occupying the most exposed position, a fair mark for a sharpshooter, they are continually fired at, and often hit, without so much as a mention being made of their gallantry. On this expedition they have been much exposed, and have shown great gallantry in managing their vessels while under fire in this, to them, unknown river. I beg leave to pay this tribute to their bravery, and must say, as a class, I never knew a braver set of men.

I beg leave to mention favorably Acting Master H. H. Garling, commanding this vessel. He has shown great zeal, courage and ability during this expedition, serving his guns rapidly and well, at his post night and day, ready for anything, and assisting materially in getting transports by dangerous points. Mounting one of his two ten-pounder howitzer on his upper deck, he was enabled to sweep the bank in all directions, and one or two fires had the desired effect. He was of great service to me throughout the expedition, was slightly wounded, but nothing of consequence, owing to his exposing himself so much.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.
Hon. GIBSON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Feeding Calves.

A friend of ours who has great success in raising calves on skimmed milk and "corn pudding," says the Genesee Farmer, adopts the following method:

He never lets the calf suck the cow, but teaches it to drink out of a pail. When the calf is three or four days old, he takes about a teacupful of corn meal and pours a pint of hot water over it, stirs it up and has it scald for a few minutes. He then pours on three or four quarts of skimmed milk, or as much as the calf will drink. In the meantime he has had a piece of iron heating in the stove. When red-hot he stirs the milk with it. This "scorching" the milk he considers of the greatest importance when calves are fed on skimmed milk. It prevents it from souring the calves. As the calf grows older he increases the quantity of corn meal. The skimmed milk at first is only twelve hours from milking, but when the calf is older the milk may be allowed to stand twenty-four or thirty-six hours before it is skimmed.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

We have raised several calves in this mode—all but the hot iron—and can see no necessity of wasting any part of the butter or cheese of the milk upon a calf. We have had no trouble with the "scours" by this mode, and every one of our calves has grown and looked as well as if it had run with the mother. They have greedily devoured not merely skim milk but sour milk and buttermilk, with the uncooked meal, or shorts. We have made capital young beef in this way by a little extra feeding of soft corn and pumpkins in the fall. The experiment has convinced us that this process furnishes more of nice young beef in eight months from the birth of the calf, than the same expense of food would of pork, and of course it is more satisfactory to eat it.

Of course, in this, as in everything else, a little gumption is necessary. The young calf should not be put upon this regimen at once, but brought to it gradually, so that in ten days it will live exclusively upon this bill of fare. At first, give milk fresh from the cow, then "half and half" new and skim, and finally all skim with the meal. Introduce the buttermilk gradually, also, and soon it will take clean buttermilk and almost any slop that a pig will drink.

A GOOD HINT.—Send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherd.

CARROT, TURNIP AND BEST TOPS.—These articles are rarely of much value for feeding purposes. They decay so rapidly that very inconsiderable advantages result from saving them. The better way, perhaps, is to apply them in compost. When thrown into close and compact heaps, with quick-lime, wood-ashes, salt, forest scrapings, muck, pond mud, and mould, and covered with a mixture of gypsum, it decomposes rapidly, and soon becomes resolved into a fine substance admirably adapted to act as a stimulant to most crops. There are also many other vegetable matters which may be turned to valuable account in this way that are of no practical use for any other purpose.

Cabbages, to preserve them throughout the winter, must be set in soil, just dirt enough thrown around them to cover the roots. Other vegetables, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, vegetable celeriac, &c., may be preserved in boxes filled with soil. Onions require a dry and cool place but not exposed to frost. Pumpkins and squashes may be well preserved in any place tolerably dry and warm. Dried pumpkins, squashes and apples should have a dry place, as should all other dried fruits.

Producing Animals of Either Sex at Will.

Every animal and plant grows up from a single, simple cell, produced by the female. This is called in plants an ovule, and in animals an egg. Independent vitality and organization is imparted to this cell by contact with a product of the male plant or animal. This is called impregnation. In all, except some of the lower forms of animal life, the males and females are distinct individuals. They are equally distinct in many plants. Perhaps no power is more desired by breeders of farm stock than the ability to cause the production of either sex at will. Some time ago Professor Thury, of Geneva, made some very important investigations and arrived at conclusions, which, if demonstrated, will be recognized as of immense importance. He submitted his views to the Academy of Sciences, and a commission was appointed to verify them. So far as we know this commission has not yet reported—but J. A. Barbel, the well known agricultural writer and editor, has published a statement which we find translated in part in the "Country Gentleman." From this we learn that Professor Thury asserts that the sex of the future animal (or plant) is settled by the maturity of the cell (ovule or egg) at the time of impregnation—a very mature cell producing male, and the one less mature producing female offspring. Thus when an animal comes in heat, the egg, though mature, is much less mature than toward the close of this period. In accordance with this theory, he advises that when heifer calves are desired, the very earliest period of a cow's coming in heat should be taken advantage of; and if a bull calf is wanted, the latest practicable moment. A series of experiments are cited made by a son of the President of the Agricultural Society of Southern Switzerland, in Canton Vaud. The farmer had a herd of Swiss cows, and used a Durham short-horn bull. He obtained heifer calves in twenty-two successive cases. Wishing to raise three yokes of steers, he selected cows of similar color and form, and bred with this object in view. The result was six bull calves, well mated for working cattle. His own words are: "I have made in all twenty-nine experiments by the new system, and all have given the product sought, male or female, without a single instance of failure. The experiments were all made by myself and I regard the system as perfectly correct and sure."

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves. GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864—tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

10 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia,
Fine Rappes, Coarse Rappes,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Grain Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheating, Smoking,
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canister
No. 1 & 2, Fine Old Cavendish, Turkish
mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.
April 24, 1863—1v.

TEN DOLLARS,

Will be paid for information that will convict the person that props open the GATES and throw down the YENCKES on my premises.
Franklin co., April 4, 1864—1m.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Box 395, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge.
October 30, 1863—6m.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Red, Light Red, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Sea Green, Saffron, Sulphur, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
Nov. 25, 1863—wly.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. B. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—w&twlv.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HEENON,
1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS.

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.
Jan. 25, 1864.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 12, 1863—1v.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RUFAN, Principal.

THE Thirty-first semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION:
Board, including washing, fuel, and lights, \$90 00
Tuition in primary branches 10 00
Tuition in common English branches 15 00
Tuition in higher English branches 20 00
Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal.
Jan. 11, 1864—2m.

Executor's Notice

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN,
GEO. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise). Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Jan. 18, 1864.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Compy.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863—1v.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

ATNA

HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ATNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Lives Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected.

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailor of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 18